AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

ugh the Presidential Contest, de.

Committee Responsible—The Triangular War—Democrac 19am Disjointed—Custom House Leaders—Hard Demo

people of this State bare never witne ayed by persons sent here as members of the House of

the Chair. If there had been the least desire to organize the House, it there had been a sufficient number of honorable, high minded men—and it required only a very few of each faction—willing to throw off the shackles of party, the organization could have been effected many days since, and the transaction of the public business would now be fairly under way.

Folitics have ever ran high in this State. No other portion of this Union was ever so enormously afflicted with demagagues whose only desire was personal distinction and positical ambition; and no State in this Union was ever cursed with public men of less principle, less honor, less self-respect, than the leading positicians of New York. When we read of the struggles of the old federal and republican parties, and of the late democratic and whig parties, how desperate and determined were the leaders for victory and success, we uniformly concece to New York the palm of having possessed the most acute politicians in the country. In those days there were but two great parties, and the success of one was its certain, undisputed victory. Then, also, there was a shadow of real principle, which erected itself into an insurmountable barrier; and a tederalist could no more enter the republican camp without repentance and forgiveness, than a "camel could pass through the eye of a needle." But how stand matters now? Three parties desperately fighting tri-angularly—contesting for supremacy, where no principle of any importance is involved. There are not only three prominent parties, but one of the three—the so-cauled democratio—is subdivided. The Know Workings say they contend for principle. The black republicans prefend to keep principle in view, and the democrate of all hades are the perfect embodiment of national principle, though not one of them ever defined it, and no two exactedy agree as to what camprises it.

One fact cannot be contreverted, and that is the hard shell state Committee are responsible, mainly, for the delay and vexation is the engagement on hol

So they separated in a much worse spirit than that in which they assembled, and voted the next day, continuing to waste their strength.

Thus stands the New York democracy in the Legislature. There is no desire in the Custom House for a union. There is an emmity so strong among the hards, fostered and encouraged by their State Committee, which excludes all possibility of unity. Both factions manifest a desire for harmony, but there are no wo do in the English language which can be see framed and dovetailed into any sentence as to satisfy the leaders of both sections. The spirit and recklessness of John Van Buren runs rampant with the softs and free soliers, and the obstinacy of Daniel S. Dickinson prevalls equally with the hards—whilst the half shells or Euchanam disciples are unrecognized and the windictiveness of the two contending factions. The breach is now wider than it has been for two years. The insolence of the State Committee is the principal cause. The officious interference of the individuals of that immaculate body, in inducing a separation, and holding two caucuses, has produced a disruption which cannot be overcome. The war and strife will be carried to Gincinnati, from thence into the Presidential contest, which the Sewardites and Know Nothings both pray for, as it will assuredly give one or the other the Electoral College at the great State of New York.

Almany, Jan. 9, 1850.

ALBANT, Jan. 9, 1856.
The Albany Parody on the Washington Farce—Procrastination Sometimes a Benefit—The Rats Likely to be Starced Out—Philosophy under Irials, dc.
"In the name of the Prophet—figs!" The great triangular muss at Washington is no longer unmatched; no longer can the House of Representatives, like Coriolanus or Tom Benton, exclaim, "Alone I did it!"—for behold! the child's play at Washington is duplicated—the Albany Assembly playeth cat's-cradle feebly, and in humble imitation of the national lion, our honorable Nick Bottoms

roar you as gently as a sucking dove."

It may be wisely pre-ordained, this time-fooling. It may be that the lack of organization at Washington, by pre-

le that the lack of organization at Washington, by preventing a premature explosion of Kansas gas, has saved us the nacessity of Executive interference in the Missouri border equabbles. Allowing the local excitement to die out of itself, instead of being infismed through legislative sympathy. So, peradventure, the non-conformat views of our Sansa, Sambon, adamantines and soft formnies may be wisely predisposed for the good of the State hereafter. Who knows what rescally bobbier may be starved out by those protracted ballotings for Speaker?—what already contracted for job of legislative villainy may have to lie upon the shell day after day?—what corrupt buying and selling may be postponed, to the limit benefit of the State, and preventive of ever and tear in the conscience? Who knows, indeed?

In the meantime, a somfortable dinner and evening cancus, aundry private card parties, with wire pulling uttimabulatory accompanisments, lots of caves dropping, backbiting, lying and other harmless amusements, (representative of easy constituencies,) assist honorable gentlemen to passe away their time, while an hourisdurnal rotung—price \$3 and sundries—satisfy their scrupies as to the performance of duty, &c. In the meantime, moreover, days ship by, and the imminence of an extra session gets apparent, suggesting pleasant dreams of extra mileage, pay and summer recreations at Saratons; while unhappy expectants of office mutter strange ouths; third house members, with delayed bills, curre the proximity of house members, with delayed bills, curre the proximity of house members, with delayed bills, curre the proximity of note setting days; and dignified gentlemen, dependant on appropriations, bewall the unreasonableness of minorities and the "mutability of human affairs" generally. In the meanwhile, your correspondent, lighting a fresh digar, speculates calmly upon the present, and looks forward confidently to the future.

A Democratic Cancus - Accompt to Drill in the Custom House

A Democratic Caucus—Attempt to Drill in the Custom House Softs—Baties Again Defining his Position—Spicy Debate—No Union of the Unterrified—A Member Believes that there are no Longer any "Hards" and "Softs."

The democratic caucus, held last evening at the Capitol, although meagre in point of numbers, was quite a spicy and epirited affair. It had been called as a union meeting, for the purpose of endoavoring to concentrate the democratic vote in the Assembly upon a single candidate for Speaker; but was in truth an attempt of the Bailey mea to get an endorsement for the nominee of the hard shells from the Custom Bense softs and free soilers, who have scattered their votes since the commencement of have scattered their votes since the commencement of the belloting. As might have been anticipated, it was a

MR. BAILEY'S REPLY.

CONGRESS HALL Jan. 9, 1856.

Hon. F. B. SPINOLA and H. WILISE:—GENTLEMEN—Your forgeting communication, embracing a resolution similar to the one adopted by the democratic members of the House of Representatives in the National Congress, with the inquiry whether I approve of the same, was this moment received.

of the meeting, and manifesting some earnestness and sincerity in favor of a union of the democracy on principle.

Mr. Ward, of Dutchess, suggested that Mr. Bailey might have considered it a matter of delicacy and good taste to be absent from the cancus. He had supported Mr. B., as a union and national democrat, and he felt disposed to continue to do so.

Mr. Woods thought Bailey's theory was far better than Failey's practice. He thought he should be present and co-operate with democrats, if he wanted their support.

Mr. Haspoul of kings—Mr. President, as the gentle man from New York is so anxious to see Mr. Bailey, I move that a committee be appointed to bring him in. Three stout men can do it, and then the gentleman from New York is so anxious to see Mr. Bailey, I move that a committee be appointed to bring him in. Three stout men can do it, and then the gentleman can examine him.

Mr. Woods—I don't want to examine him.

Mr. Whalan, N. Y.—This is all folly, gentlemen. I came here as a soft, prepared to adopt some action, by which those who have chosen to draw temselves out of the democratic party, and to organise independently, might be induced to return and unite with the democracy in support of a common cancidate for Speaker of the Assembly. If this meeting is not a mere trap to catch those who will not support a sectional nominee, why do not all the democratic of the House come in and take part in the proceedings? I do not see any hards here.

Mr. Sursoia—Here is one.

Mr. Handonn—Here is another.

Mr. Milter—And here's another.

Mr. Gray—There are plenty of us here. If the gentleman desires to ascertain the comparative strength of the hards and softs here. I move that we count noses.

Mr. Sursoia—I second that motion.

Mr. Wairse said that he for one came to the caucus to act and not to talk—Le enceavor to unite the democrativo to a non man, and thus to secure to that party the

Mr. NHESE sais that he for one came to the cascust to act and not to talk-not encoavor to unite the democratic vote upon one man, and thus to secure to that party the organization of the House. If the evening was to be spent in talking about hards and softs, the meeting had better adjourn at once, for it could only add to the difficulty it sought to remove.

Mr. Glar said that there was not, in trath, any such division now as hard and soft in the democratic ranks, and he appealed to the history and condition of the party to prove the correctness of what he said. It was true that there are still some men so hard that nothing can make impression upon them, and others so soft that they will retain an impression from nothing; the former divisions in the party had ceased to exist (!) For himself, the had always been a straight democratic tickel. He now felt that it was best for the party, that the former distinctive titles should be dropped, and he trusted they would be.

Mr. A. Woode-My position is the same now as it was last night, and always has been. It was the hards, who were only pretending to favor a union, who were shifting and changing.

Mr. SPINOLA—The gentleman should clean his own political record before me was clear as crystal. Mr. A. Woode-My record is clear as crystal. Mr. A. Woode-My pretending to favor a union, who were estimated to the present caucus might have some crystal light shing in upon it now.

Mr. SPINOLA—The gentleman say my record is not clean?

Mr. A. Woode-My record is clear as crystal. Mr. A. Woode-My record is clear as crystal. Mr. A. Woode-My and the market at seck on the three market at the conduct of the present caucus might have some

No Speaker Fet.—All Attempts at Organization Thrown Overteard.—No Fusion.—No Conclication.—No Choice. Never did gallant sentinels upon the ramperts of party guard with more vigilance the movements of their adver-saries, or protect their own cause with more zeal, pa-

saries or protect their own cause with more zeal, pa-tience and perseverance than do the members of the Seward whig party and those of the Know Nothings. They stood manfully again to-day, as they have done ever since the siege of the Speaker's chair commenced ten days since. Not a man of either post wavers, hesi-tates or deserts. The democrats stand as they started— disorganized and scattering. Their attempt at recon-cilliation in their caucus last night was a fizzle and a failure. The ultras of both sections anneared more willing

disorganized and scattering. Their attempt at reconciliation in their cancus last night was a fizzle and a failure. The ultras of both sections appeared more willing that either the Know Nothings or fusionists should succeed rather than unite upon one of their own men, and lead off a plurality.

Five more attempts were made this morning, but a result to elect a Speaker Inile1, a shoretore. There were several propositions offered, by which the movers thereof expected to organize. Mr. Van Sandford, independent hard shell democrat, proposed that Samuel A Foot, Seward whig repunitean from (ntario, should be placed in the chair temporarily, in order that both branches of the Legislature might proceed to business. This was laid on the table by a vote of two to one. Mr. Dennison, K. N., of Steuben, then proposed to proceed to vote, and the person baving the highest number of votes be declared speaker. This was promptly tabled, both democrate and fusionists voting "gainst the Know Nothings. Mr. Daganne, K. N., of New York offered a resolution, declaring Odell Speaker, and that the clerk and other officers be chosen by secret ballot. The other two parties again combined, and outvoted the Know Nothings. Mr. Jenkins, K. N., of Albany, proposed a resolution, declaring Odell Speaker, and Nafew, democrat, clerk. This is the first open attempt made for fusion, but was literally hissed down.

It was due to Mr. Nafew to state that he was not consulted in this movement, and would have opposed it, had the proposition been made to hum.

Mr. Grest, (K. N.) of New York, finally carried a resolution through, to hold afternoon as well as morning seasions, until the House having been promptly voted down, it is really a difficult matter to conjecture any method of getting the wheels of government in motion.

Mr. Perty intends to introduce a measure in the Senate in relation to the naturalization laws—perhaps the twenty-one years qualification, so much in the minds of the Know Nothings.

Mr. Sickles presented his defence against Mr. Bart

Seckles It contemplates important changes in the law of evidence:

Section 1. Parties to civil actions, and persons for whose immediate benefit they are presented or defended, may be witcesses therein in their own behalf or otherwise, in the same manner as if they were not such parties or persons. But before a party can offer himself as a witness under this section, on his own behalf against an adverse party, he must give notice of his intention to do so at least ten days before the time of examination.

Sec. 2. When all the parties to the action shall be present to fourt at the time of trial, either may be examined as a sitness on his to we behalf, although the notice required in the preceding section should not be given.

Sec. 3. In no case shall a party examined as a witness on his own behalf be admitted to testify in relation to facts, which, if true, must be equally within the knowledge of the opposite rearty, if such opposite party be the inhabitant of a foreign state or country, and is not at the time within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action is pending.

Sec. 4. When the scion is prosecuted or defended by the representatives of a deceased person, the opposite party, if examined as a witness on his own behalf, shall not be admitted to testify atall in relation to facts which, if true, must have been equally within the knowledge of the deceased person.

Sec. 5. When an executor, administrator for trustee,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The stack market was more unsettled this morning, with less business at the board. The leading speculative securities were not so active, while stocks not regularly operated in were sold to some extent. All the most prominent Western rairoad stocks were in demand, but prominent Western railroad stocks were in demand, but sold generally at lower prices. At the first board Harlem first mortgage bonds fell off 1 per cent; New York Central Railroad, %; Michigan Southern, %; Panama Railroad, %; Harlem, %. Pennsylvania Coel advanced % per cent; Hudson River Reilroad, %; Michigan Central Railroad, %; Galena and Chicago, 1. Cleveland and Toledo sold largely, without charge in prices. Panama has been freely offered since the dividend, and some sales to day were below par. The dividend, we believe, is less to-day were below par. The divident, we believe, is less than steekholders anticipated. Reading was without change to-day, with moderate sales. We shall have the annual report of this company, and the amount of dividend, next week. Some stockholders entertain extrava-gant anticipations relative to the rate to be paid, but our opinion is unchanged. The payment will not differ our opinion is unchanged. The payment will not differ much from four per cent in cash and two per cent in stock. Nicaragua Transit was rather quiet to-day. It looks as though the upward movement was nearly exhausted Cunterian't Coal was well sustained to-day. The cash ales were large. The firmest, steadiest and altogether the best stock on the entire list, is Galena and Chicago. It sold to-day at 125 per cent, cash. The books close on the 10th for the dividend, which is five per cent cash and twelve per cent in stock.

At the second board the market was lower and closed weak. Nicaragua Transit declined ½ per cent.; Chinago and Rock Island, ¼. There was a small sate of Northern Indiana, Goshen line bonds, at 84% per cent cash. It strikes us that there are few better securities in the market at the price. Michigan Southern, closed at 87% bid, 88 asked. Erie was steady at 52 per cent.

the usual semi-annual dividend, payable on the third Monday in January; the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, the usual semi-annual Savings Bank the usual dividend for the last six months

on St. Louis.

The following table will show the warrants entered on the books of the Treasury Department, Washington, on

Average condition of the thurty-sit beaute in Bostole in the week ending Jan 7, 1856:—
Capital......\$31,969,000 Notes, bills of exchange,&c.\$51,662,726 Peposiis. 14.766,352 Specie...3,475,446 Profits on hand...3,482,992 Keal estate...619,207 Total\$66,757,379 Total\$66,757.279

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Times has an article giving the business statisties of the place. It shows an average increase of business over last year of some 30 to 50 per cent. The nine warehouses on the levee are set down as having done a business of over \$1,000,000 on an aggregate capital of \$60,000. Navigation open seven months Whole number of steamboats arrived, 560. Estimated number of passengers, over 80,000.

The following dividends have been declared in Phila-

delphis:—
Little Schuylkill Navigation Company, Railroat and
Coal Company, 4 per cent. Pennsylvania Life Insurance
Company, 5 per cent, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent
Girard Life Insurance Company, 4 per cent; Bank of
North America, 5 per cent, and extra dividend of 2 per

cent; Bank of Pennsylvania, 4 per cent; Fire Insurance Company of the county of Philadelphia, 4 per cent. The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad was opened to Iowa City on the 3d inst. This road is the continuation westward of the Chicago and Rock Island Bailroad. Its next step will be to Fort Des Moines, and the next to

The Poston Journal of the 10th inst , says:-Saios at the board were larger yesterday, and the mar-

	47,499 66 50,422 10		515 04 278 81	\$78,114 368,700
Total\$40 Compared with the	e revenue		893 85 ember, 1	\$441,815 (854, the fo
Main S 9ccember, 1855 \$407,92 		76	76 \$33,893 85	
Increase	9144 90	0.04	-	2 999 90

Total increase \$148,801 44 of this increase 4.864 38 has been derived from the passenger traffic on the main stem, and \$3,491 67 from the Washington branch, shewing an increase from this source of revenue of \$8,479 37, and affording continued vidence of the steady growth of the passenger travel over the reads.

 October
 1854
 1855

 November
 347,677 96
 399,119 40

 Precember
 293,014 16
 441,815 61

The revenue for December is the largest ever earned by he road, and is the first instance in which the receipts rom the main stem have reached \$400,000. The last annual report of the Boston and Providence

Railroad Company gives the annexed exhibit of earnings and expenditures during the past fiscal year:—

\$201.578 58

6.093 41

\$169,710 18

S169,710 18

Of the income. \$257,386 03 was from passengers on main road and Pedham Branch, and from passengers on and from Taunton Branch, \$13,92 31; Stoughton Branch, \$10,623 64; Norfolk County Railroad \$4,473 02. Making a total for passengers of \$316,434. From freight on main road and Decham Branch, \$188 867 92; Taunum Branch, to and from, \$23,416 10; Stoughton Branch, \$8,214 98; Norfolk County Railroad, \$5,324 35; making a total from freight, \$225,828 35.

From July, 1854, since which time no dividend has been made to the present time, the net carnings of the road have been \$184,404 76, of which sum \$17,390 91 has been carried to the credit of the decreciation account, which makes the net profits \$227,013 84, which, after keeping he total, bridges, houses, &c., in complete repeir, makes the earnings amount to armost precisely six per cent per annum. During this period there has been paid for the purchase and filling in of land at the Boston station, the sut of \$25,541 04; and for the construction of a new track from India Point to Fox Point, in Providence, the sum of \$13,169 28. There has also been expended for the purchase of additional cars and engines, \$0.227 40. The cash and wood and material on hand, November 50, 1855, exceeded that on band May 31, 1884, by \$58 871 41; and the indebtedness of the corporation has been reduced during the eightern months by the sum of \$148,607 37, (including the divided paid in Juty, 1854).

The indebtedness of the corporation, on the 30th November last, was as follow:—
Burds failing due in 1861 and 1862......\$153,000 00

The indebtedness of the corporation, on the 30th November last, was as follow:

Bends falling due in 1861 and 1862.......\$153,000 00

Notes payable and all balances due from the corporation, less balances due them........167,705 25

The corporation owns real estate, not purchased or needed for the purposes of the road, of the value, at least, of \$50,000, and has on hand wood and iron of the value of \$88,876 50.

This is one of the oldest railroad companies in New Fregland. It has a large local and through travel, notwithstanding which it has not paid dividends for the past eighteen months. The report holds out no hope for the future. It says:—

1856:— MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Entered for Communiton. Withdrawals. Warehon
Manuf's of wool. \$522,931 \$34,714 \$87

" cotton. 571.347 79,405 155

" silk... 726,986 101.246 85

" flax... 226,746 23,380 48

Miscellaneous... 137,575 14,680 17 \$87,330 155,613 82,805 45,239 17,441 Totals.......\$2,185,555 \$253,205 \$388,428

Value put on the market during the week . . . \$2,438,760 Owing to the simulus given to the dry goods trade by the past year's successful and profitable business, imthe past year's successful and profitable business, importations have come forward on an extensive sea e. The large number of orders sent out to the manufacturers of England and France, aided by the advance in staple and fancy goods, &c., their productive powers have been taxed to their utmost limits. The rage in this country for French silks and fancy goods seems insatiable. The manufacturers at Lyons, in France, find great difficulty, with all the labor they can employ, in filling the orders constantly pressing upon them. The latiux of gold, with the high prices obtained for farm produce, has largely augmented the demand for silks and other fancy goods. A farmer's wife and daughters, with wheat wear silk dresses better than when they are not worth ball these prices; while the growers of cotton, rice and tobacco are sure to consume their full share of silks and other expensive goods. The importations during December, 1855, were greatly in ex-cess of those in 1854; and those for January and February, 1856, will no doubt prove in excess of those for the same months in 1855. Old firms have renovated and increased their stocks for the spring trade, while many new firms have been induced to enter the arena of the new firms have been induced to enter the arean of the trade and contend for a share of the business. In all this, we think there is danger to be apprehended. In the event of a decrease in our coming crops, with a low range of prices, and less abundance of money, consump-tion may be checked, collections become more uncertain, and the trade suffer from a verious reaction and heavy losses. In case our market becomes overstocked with fo-reign goods, which is not improvible—because, as well off reige goods, which is not improve the—because, as well off as we are, we cannot consume all the goods which can possibly be made in Europe—we may witness another epoch of heavy sales at auction, as in 1452—54, when piles of French and English goods were forced off below the cost of production. These expansions and contractions in the dry goods trade never fall to instance more or less the state of our money market. When importations are poured into the country regardless of its concumptive capacity, large sums of specie are demanded to pay stocked and the auction rooms are sought for relief, prices decline so far as to affect the value of goods already in the bands of jobbers or on the shelves of the retailers, and hence engender loss, and in cases of

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Market active. Prices firm. The following are the sales of the week: -5.000 pieces, 72x72. private terms; 5,000 do., 64x72, private terms; 10,000 do., 64x64, private terms; 13,000 do., 64x64, 5c.; 1,500 do., 64x64, private terms; 8000 do., 60x68, 5c.; 3,400 do., 60x68, private terms; 10,000 do., 60x64, 4%c.; 6,000 do., 66x64, 4%c.; 3,000 do., 56x64, 4%c.; 3,000 do., 56x64, 4%c.; 3,000 do., 56x64, 4%c.; 3,000 do., 64x65, private terms—88,200 pieces.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

ARMES.—Market unchanged, with moderate sales.

Lerapetupes.—Flour.—There was a fair demand, but prices ruled heavy, without any movement in quotations. The sales embraced about 7,000 a 8,000 obls., in cluded in which were common to extra State, at \$7.87½ a \$8; Western mixed fancy and extra brands ranged from \$7.87½ a \$8.80. Genese was unchanged, while sales were untimportant. Canadian was at \$8.12½ for common (little in market) and at \$8.76 for extra, with sales of \$00 a \$00 bbls., at \$8.37 a \$8.75 for common to good brands, and at \$8.78 \$10.25 for fancy and extra brands. Rye fluur was \$5.62½ a \$7.67 fine and superfine. Meal was unchanged. Wheat—The market was quiet and prices nominal. Exporters were awaiting private letters due by the Canada before doing much. Cora.—The sales were confined to 10,000 a 12,000 bushels, in lots, at 91c. a 93c. for old Western mixed. New Southern yellow and white, according to quality, ranged from 85c. a \$5c. Rye was firm, with sales of 3,000 a 4,000 bushels, reported at \$1.30 a \$1.31, from store and delivered. Parley was in good demand and firm, with sales of 2,000 bushels, reported of Canadian four rowed at private terms. Oats were at 44c. a 47c. for State, and 48c. a \$5c for heavy Chicago.

COPPIR.—Sales of 450 mats of Java were made at 14c. a 14½c.; ad bags government do. at 14c. a 14½c., and 350 bags Jarnaica at 11½c. Rio was quiet. 50 bags Bahia were sold at 10½c.

CUTTOS.—The raise were confined to about 800 a 900 bales. The general tone of the market was firm, while some loss of the wharf at irregular prices, and in some instances at easier at \$1.00 at \$1.000 a

SOMETHING INTERESTING ABOUT BUTTER.
The high price of butter has caused a good deal of com-The high price of butter has caused a good deal of comnt in the press and among the public, and very justily
tee, as there is no good reason assigned why the price
should be enhanced. The drought of 1854 and the drying up of the pastures account for the difficulty last
spring; but as the herbage and grasses were unusually
luxuriant last summer, butter should have been more
abundant than it is; indeed, it is scarcer this winter than
it was last. It is estimated that the stock of butter now
on hand is about 60,000 firkins. Presuming that the
million of persons who reside in New York and
vicinity consume on an average an cunce a day,
it would make a total for home consumption of
about 600 firkins per day. There can be no additions
to the stock now on hand for eighty days, as no
new butter can arrive before that time; and consequently
the amount consumed in that time will be in the neighborhood of 48,000 firkins. During the months of January,
February and March it is supposed 30,000 firkins will be
shipped to California, to the Southern seaport towns, and
to the East. This will leave a deficit, if these estimates
are to be relied upon, of 28,000 firkins. It is the opinion
of the oldest and most experienced dealers that butter
will reach a higher figure this spring than ever before;
we heave who have that artitle to have would do well not will reach a higher figure this spring than ever before; so those who have that article to buy would do well not to wait under the delusive idea it will be any cheaper. The quantity of butter sent to California the last year was not as large as it has been in other years. About 50,000 firkins were sent in 1855; while in 1852, 95,000 packages were transmitted to San Francisco. Much of this, of course, found its way to Australia. This trads will certainly be lessening every year, as the number of farmers and cattle dealers increase. We have received the following letter in relation to butter, which contains many interesting facts, though we would not be under-stood as endorsing all the writer asserts:—

stood as endorsing all the writer asserts:—

TO THE ROFIOR OF THE REALD.

An article appeared in the columns of one of the daily papers some weeks since, relative to "butter," in which the editor gave his reasons for an opinion that the prices then paid, which he said were frota 26 to 36 cents per pound, would be realized. With some of the reasons given the writer of this fully agrees. The season of 1855 has been too wet to produce the usual quantry, or as fine quality, as in 1854, and reasons generally. One of the most important reasons for the short supply in this market and on the scaboard, is, however, wholly omitted by the writer, and that is the large amount shipped to California. Few of your readers know the fact that from 80,000 to 100,000 kirkins (not true—Ed. HERALD) of butter have been shipped to California within the past eight months, and many of them imagine the expense of shipping there is enormous; quite the re-

REVIEW OF PRICES, ETC.

Meat has advanced two, three, and even four cents p

was concerned. Yesterday being mild, large quantities of stock made its appearance, and prices will no doubt slightly receded to-day. There is scarcely any veal or mutten to be seen in market.

Poultry will be found to have fluctuated not a little in

price. The high price of meat has had its effect in raising the value of game of all kinds, and the cold weather also, by preserving it, tends to the same result. Robins, wood cocks and teal, have well nigh disappeared, and grouse is the newest variety we noticed. All kinds of wild fowl are, and will be abundant. The market never had so many varieties of game in as at present, and those who fancy that kind of food can supply themselves to their heart's

and stomach's content.

Fish also is dear. White fish, blue fish, week fish and porgles have disappeared, and of bass only the smallones are to be seen. The hard frost of Wednesday and Thursday froze all the cod and other fish in the crates, and the supply is necessarily limited. A few mild days will make all right again, and bring to market striped bass, perch

and flounders in abundance.

There is no change worthy of note in apples. The winter varieties are coming into play, and command ready sale. There are some delicious Spitzenbergs in market. Butter has advanced, nor is there any probability that it will recede in price before spring opens. We refer more at length to this subject elsewhere. Potatoes, and indeed all kinds of vegetables, have advanced in price, and the market is not overstocked. There is nothing else of

interest to notice this week. THE RETAIL PRICES. THE RETAIL PRICES.

Beef—Sirloin, roast, per lb. ... 0 16 a 0 16
Rib, roast, prime ... 14 a 0 16
Rib, chuck ... - a 0 10
Sirloin steaks ... - a 0 18
Porterhouse steaks ... - a 0 18
Rump steaks ... - a 0 14
Plates and navels, corned ... 11 a 0 12
Muttton, per lb. ... - a 0 11
Lamb ... - a 0 12
per carcase, per lb ... - a 0 11
Lamb ... - a 0 12
per lb ... - a 0 12 Figures. A large local and through tirerel, not eight en mouths. The report hade out no hope for the future. It says—

The litectors have not thought it expedient to dealers a divide at the present of the control of

| SHELLFISH. | Oysters—Princes bay, per 100 | 0 62½ a 1 56 | Virginis | O 62½ a 1 00 | Clams—Shrewsbury, per 100 | 0 37½ a 1 00 | Little Neck | a 2 56 | Lobsters, per lb. | 0 05 a 0 00 | Crabs, per dozen | a 0 18 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen | a 1 00 | other softshell, per dozen |